

POLITICS IN HAWAII AS SEEN BY F. J. HASKIN

**The Race Question--Whitewashed Republicans.
Grand Juries--Cupid a Failure--Carter's
Good Work--Dole, the Grand Old Man.**

HONOLULU--The political situation in Hawaii is a complex story, with numerous ramifications. When the wrinkles are pressed out of it the substance seems to be merely a line-up between the native and the white man. Race prejudice is what makes the axle grind.

After Hawaii had been admitted to the Union as a territory, the democratic and republican parties prepared to organize their tickets for the first election, and the leaders of each looked forward to baiting their platforms and luring the native vote. But the wily native, who is very much in the majority, said: "Nay, kind sirs, we will have our own ticket." So the Home Rulers entered the field. When the race was run you couldn't see the white parties for dust. The "native son" slogan was a winner all along the line.

According to the organic act the legislature was to consist of a house of thirty representatives and fifteen senators. In the first contest the Home Rulers captured twenty-eight seats in the house and nine in the senate. They also elected the delegate to Washington. This delegate was the noted Wilcox, a half-white revolutionary leader, who had been tried for treason on one occasion, and hauled upon the coals a second time for trying to dethrone the queen. He was a tall, gaunt son of a Connecticut sea captain, who inherited such a love of fighting that he seemed not to be having a good time unless he was in trouble. Wilcox was so fond of a scrap that he didn't care which side he was on so long as it was a contention and he was in it. He kept everybody in hot water until he died.

THE "NATIVE SON" SLOGAN.

He was a wise authority who said that it takes a level head to stand prosperity. The kanaka politicians, composing the Home Rule party, became flustered with their success and ended by taking the bit in their teeth and running away. They served notice on the few lonesome white men in the legislature that they might as well sing low because the "native son" contingent proposed to run things to its own liking. The inevitable followed and they got to quarreling among themselves. They consumed the entire 120 days of the session in their wrangling. They did \$50,000 worth of talking at public expense, and the whole thing was so ridiculous that the popularity of the Home Rule cause began at once to wane.

They only passed about 20 minor acts, when at least 100 important measures should have been decided upon. One of the humorous features of this never-to-be-forgotten session was a lengthy debate as to whether the license for female dogs should be fixed at \$1.00 or \$5.00. As a result of this nonsensical waste of time it was dubbed the "lady-dog legislature."

The principal issue of this first campaign, as outlined by Wilcox and promulgated by his lieutenants, was a stirring up of race hatred. But one of the characteristics of the kanaka is that he is a poor hater. He can not hold a grudge long at a time. This fact, together with the loss of prestige resulting from Home Rulers, in their failure to accomplish satisfactory legislation, gave the republicans the victory in the second election.

WHITE-WASHED REPUBLICANS.
However, when a count of noses was taken it was found that the Republican majority consisted of converts from the ranks of the opposition. They had merely a lot of white-washed talent which was Republican in name, but Home Rule at heart. The outcome showed that blood is really thicker than water, and the old line-up on racial lines took place. The disgraced Home Rulers formed a combination against the whites and there was the devil to pay. It consisted of Home Rule graft with a Republican tag upon it.

The embryo kanaka statesmen got the notion that what they said was law, and that they had no one to answer to. They refused to show their records and things went from bad to worse until the grand jury took action in the matter and indicted a number of the leaders for conspiracy to defraud the territorial government.

It was at this juncture that George R. Carter entered the game and began to spread oil on the water. Carter is a native of Hawaii and comes of missionary descent. His grandfather, Dr. Judd, was a central figure in the political life of the island for ten or fifteen years during the forties and fifties. Dr. Judd was prime minister to several kings and was a conspicuous figure in the complication of affairs which resulted in the English taking possession of the islands for several months. Carter comes well by the diplomacy which he has shown in straightening out the tangled situation.

Before passing, it will be well to state that this is the same Carter who belonged to the record Yale crew of '88. The day before that famous race Carter's father approached him on the subject of the contest and in order to stimulate the husky athlete to make his best endeavor offered him a hundred dollars for every boat length his crew could put between them and their opponents. When the contest was pulled off the following day Harvard was given

the greatest distance in its history, the distance being twenty-six boat-lengths. It is needless to say that young Carter gave his fellows the finest dinner they ever had before or since.

CARTER TO THE RESCUE.

After his graduation, Carter spent some time in Seattle and then returned to his island home. The factional fight out here was so bitter that President Roosevelt could neither get head nor tail to the situation. He appealed to some one for an unprejudiced party who would tell him the straight of it. Carter was recommended and he eventually went to Washington to talk things over with the President. Their friendship dates from that time. After the death of Judge Este, United States Circuit Judge, Governor Sanford B. Dole was appointed in his place, and President Roosevelt offered the governorship of Hawaii to young Carter, who accepted it. He began to smooth things out at once. He made an official pilgrimage of the islands and warmed up to all factions.

The legislature which carried on in such a high-handed manner had made appropriations for about twice as much money as the treasury contained, and the people were very much disheartened over the outlook. The new governor declared his intention of calling an extra session for the purpose of legislating a budget within the means of the public purse. He was discouraged by many conservatives who considered that nothing could be done with the rebellious legislators. However, the extra session was called, and much to the surprise of everyone, the new budget went through without a scratch. It may have been due to the fact that the grand jury proceedings had frightened the bold politicians, or it may have been the result of Carter's adroit ways. In any event it was done.

Carter then called to his assistance a clever young lawyer by the name of Jack Atkinson, a graduate of Michigan University of the class of '88. Atkinson was not a practical politician but like the governor he took to the game very readily. He is very popular on account of the interest he has taken in young men. He worked his own way through college and is known as a fellow who will drop his own work any time to go out and look up a job for a friend. He formed the party organization which elected the present legislature, a body that is quite in contrast to its predecessors on account of the excellent character of its members and the amount of good work done.

ADMINISTRATION IS RESPECTED.

All classes of people in the islands are inclined to be complimentary to the Carter administration. The governor is a great admirer of President Roosevelt, whom he imitates whenever he can. He likes nothing better than to rope a steer or do something like that to show his strenuousness. He is just the kind of man to win the respect and friendship of the President. He is honest, efficient, and a hard-worker. There are many who claim that he is willful and stubborn, but even these back him up and say that the good he is doing is far in excess of the mistakes he has made. It is general results that count.

He has doubtless been criticized most for his arbitrary control of the patronage of the territory. His word is the last one in all appointments. He defends his course by saying that on account of this being a territory he is directly responsible to Washington rather than to the people here, and that he will not have incompetent men shouldered upon him.

In a place like this there is always an element ready to make trouble on the slightest provocation. It would take a large-sized grievance committee to listen to all the woe that is floating around promiscuously. About the only thing the President can do is to put a man in office in whom he has confidence and give him free rein. Carter may be arbitrary, and he has undoubtedly made mistakes, but the balance is altogether in his favor and he should be given credit for it.

JUDGE SANFORD B. DOLE.

Doubtless the most conspicuous figure in Hawaiian politics is Judge Sanford B. Dole, who preceded Carter as governor. Judge Dole has rendered

great service to his country through its various periods of stress and trial. He is the son of a New England missionary, and was educated at Williams College. He practiced law in Boston for a short time before returning to Hawaii, but the greater portion of his life has been spent here in the service of his people. He was president of the Provisional government, and later on was the executive of the Republic of Hawaii.

Judge Dole has been called to Washington to be the guest of two different presidents. On the occasion of his first visit to the Capitol he was received by President McKinley and given all the honors of a ruler of an independent nation. His second visit was made after he became governor of the territory. He has a calm, judicial temperament, and for that reason was a tower of strength during the troublous and uncertain days of the provisional government and the republic.

During the times of bitterest feeling there was never any manifestation of personal hostility toward Dole. The royalists recognized that he was absolutely fair-minded. There have been many instances where the absolute fearlessness of the man has been shown. On one occasion, in the days of the monarchy, when a mob attacked the legislative building, Dole and Chief Justice Harris, both of them over six feet tall, locked their arms across the door-way and held the crowd at bay for over a half an hour. Judge Dole is an elegant, courtly gentleman who easily ranks as the grand old man of Hawaii.

PRINCE CUPID IS DELEGATE.

The most picturesque character in the politics of the islands is Prince Cupid, the territorial delegate to Washington. The real name of the prince is Jonah Kalaniana'ole, but when he was a baby he looked so much like a little cupid that the nick-name was given him and he has never been able to live it down. About all there is to the Prince is his title. Although he was sent to Washington by the republican party it was done as a sort of peace-offering to the native element.

To have control of the legislature here is more important than to name the delegate to Washington, and that is how the prince secured his job. The printed speeches and reports of the Prince make good reading, but they are all prepared by his secretary, a young man by the name of George B. McClellan, a relative and name-sake of the famous general by that name. The Prince is very fortunate in having such an able secretary.

On several different occasions the delegate from Hawaii has been involved in unsavory escapades in Washington. Once while on a spree he was cautioned to keep the peace, but he continued to make Rome howl on the excuse that he was a member of Congress and could not be arrested. Finally the dusky islander became so obnoxious that he was loaded into the hurry-up wagon and taken to the police station. He might have been bailed out but his ire was aroused and he insisted on seeing the thing through. He remained in jail over night and was arraigned in the police court next morning on the unprincipled charge of being drunk and disorderly. It is to be hoped that the emergencies of the political situation in Hawaii will soon be altered so that a more competent delegate may be sent to Washington.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

AN ANSWER TO "CATHOLICUS"

Editor Advertiser: Kindly allow me space in which to answer certain statements made by "Catholicus" in yesterday morning's Advertiser (May 27) regarding Catholics and Revivalists; "before the revivalists have received their wages and left the country."

First: The Central Union Revival meetings are open to all and no one is required to come or stay away. If some come and feel that they are being coaxed away from their own church, the best plan might be for those not to attend them at all.

Second: The facts regarding the Henry Nanpei imprisonment case are very easy to get, since both Mr. Nanpei and his son are at the present time in this city. The writer has seen both and the facts are as follows:

The Island of Ponape, Micronesia, one of the Caroline Islands, was up to the time of the close of the Spanish-American war in the hands of the Spanish, and after that was sold by them to the Germans. Mr. Nanpei was imprisoned for ten months during this war by the Spaniards, and as to whether or not the Spaniards were Catholics we will leave that for "Catholicus" to say.

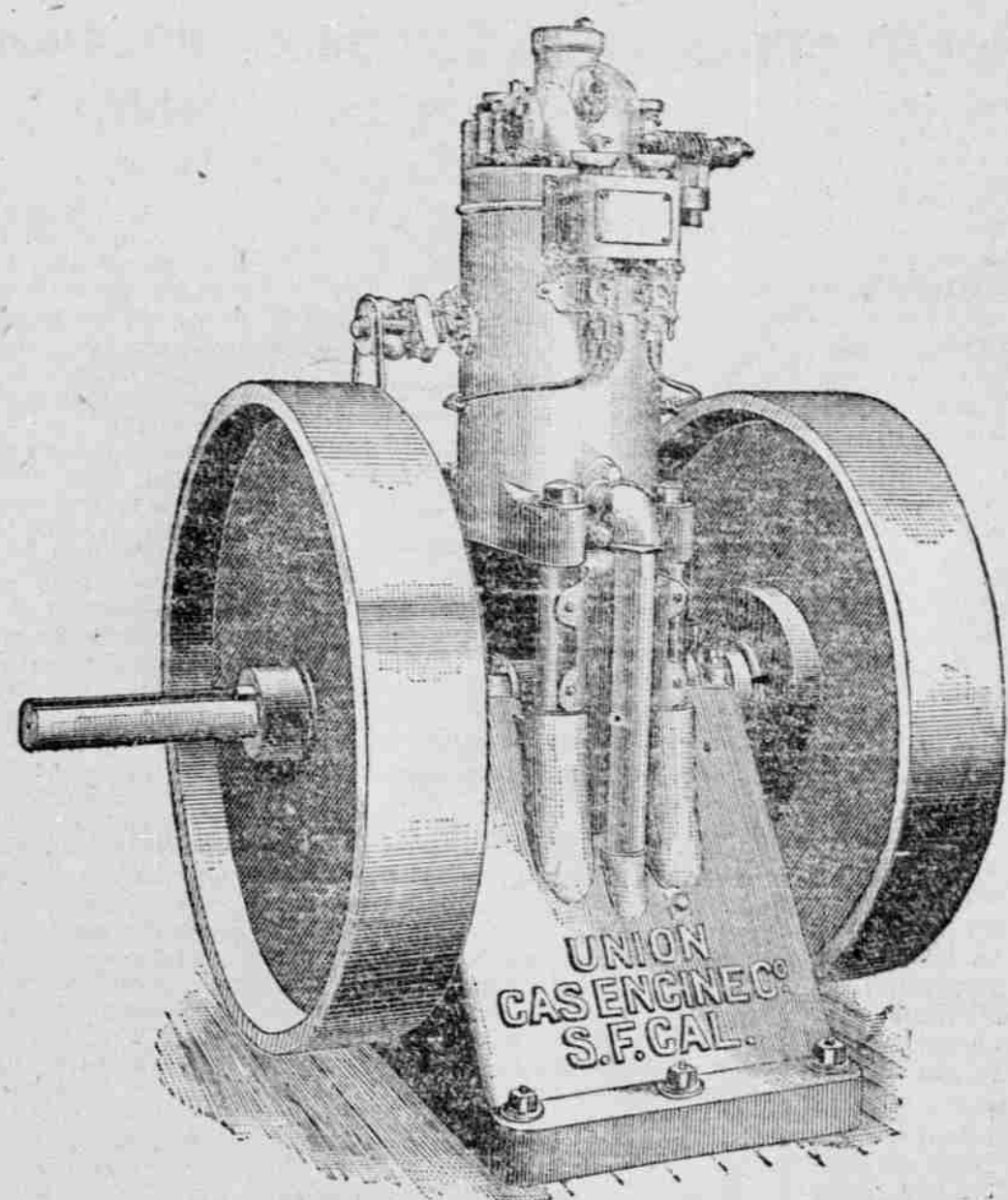
Third: The history of the first arrival of the Catholics on these islands is as follows: About the year 1840 two French Jesuits arrived here on a sailing vessel and were not allowed to

land by order of the King, a perfectly lawful thing for the Government to do. These two Jesuits went back to California and returned to the Islands later, although the prohibition of their living in these islands had not been removed. They were again ordered away by the Government, and it was only at the intercession of the Protestant American Missionaries that they were allowed to remain.

It might have been well if "Catholicus" had made himself acquainted with the facts of which he wrote, and had he done this he would not have had to use an anonymous name.

W. L. CASTLE.

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Patient--Are you afraid of the yellow peril?
Doctor--No, I feed. The Russians are the only ones that are catching it--Detroit Free Press.



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